

## PKA RI- $\alpha$ Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

### Catalog #: EAB13928

Host/Isotype	Clonality	Applications	MW (kDa)	Reactivity
Rabbit IgG	Polyclonal	WB, IHC-P, IF/ICC, ELISA	43	Human, Mouse, Rat

### Applications Dilutions

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

<b>WB</b> (Western Blotting)	1:500-2000
<b>IHC-P</b> (Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin)	1:50-300
<b>IF/ICC</b> (Immunofluorescence/Immunocytochemistry)	1:50-300
<b>ELISA</b> (Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay)	1:5000-20000

### Product Information

<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugate
<b>Specificity</b>	PKA RI- $\alpha$ Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of PKA RI- $\alpha$ protein.
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Concentration</b>	1mg/ml
<b>Format</b>	Liquid
<b>Formulation</b>	In PBS, pH 7.4, Containing 0.02% sodium azide, 0.5% BSA and 50% Glycerol.
<b>Shipping</b>	Gel Pack
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C least 1 year from the date of shipment. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Aliquots may be stored at +4°C for 1-2 weeks.
<b>UniProt ID</b>	<a href="#">P10644</a>
<b>Entrez-Gene ID</b>	<a href="#">5573</a>

### Product Description

cAMP is a signaling molecule important for a variety of cellular functions. cAMP exerts its effects by activating the cAMP-dependent protein kinase, which transduces the signal through phosphorylation of different target proteins. The inactive kinase holoenzyme is a tetramer composed of two regulatory and two catalytic subunits. cAMP causes the dissociation of the inactive holoenzyme into a dimer of regulatory subunits bound to four cAMP and two free monomeric catalytic subunits. Four different regulatory subunits and three catalytic subunits have been identified in humans. This gene encodes one of the regulatory subunits. This protein was found to be a tissue-specific extinguisher that down-regulates the expression of seven liver genes in hepatoma x fibroblast hybrids. Mutations in this gene cause Carney complex (CNC). This gene can fuse to the RET protooncogene by gene rearrangement and form the thyroid tumor-specific chimeric oncogene known as PTC2. A nonconventional nuclear localization sequence (NLS) has been found for this protein which suggests a role in DNA replication via the protein serving as a nuclear transport protein for the second subunit of the Replication Factor C (RFC40). Several alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding two different isoforms have been observed.

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